

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—No. 923.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1864.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1864.

Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan Jun. & Co. next door to Mr. Seitz's,

British and Spanish furniture, and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corduroys, Velvets, Velvetts, Jaconet, tumbled & book muslins, Humbugs, Baskets, India shawls, silk and cotton, India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & socks, Nankeens, Turkey yarn, Tickings &c. A complete assortment of

They keep a constant supply of iron, steel, castings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann's lick salt. Millers can be supplied with bolting cloths of the different numbers. Lexington, April 7th, 1864. tf

Garrard Circuit,

February term, 1864.

James Guthrie, complt. against Alexander Carns, def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and not being an inhabitant of the state, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months according to law. A copy. —refe

Benj. Leitcher, C. G. C. C.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1863. *35tf

MADISON COUNTY,

March Circuit Court 1864.

Green Clay, Complainant, against Ralph Morgan & Als. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

ANNAH Demott, Peggy Titst and Leah Banta, some of the defendants in this case, they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, satisfactory proof being made to the court that they are not inhabitants of this state, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald. A copy. —refe

Will. Irvine, C.M.C.

CHEAP GOODS.

Maccoun & Tilford,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

CHEAP MERCHANDIZE, of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this state; for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

BOOKS,

of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

NAILS,

made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory. Lexington, Jan. 16, 1864.

Fayette County, Ky.

Notice is hereby given, THAT pursuant to an act of the last Kentucky Legislature, the commissioners who were appointed by the Governor for the purpose of perpetuating testimony concerning the records and papers which were destroyed in the late office of this county, the said commissioners will continue to meet at the court house of said county, for the said purpose, on the first Monday in every month until the first day of July next, at which time their office as commissioners expire.

By order of said Commissioners. LEVI TODD, Clk. March 12th, 1864.

Harrison Circuit Court Sct.

February term, 1864,

John Allison, complainant,

Against B. Wards, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, William Ward, is not an inhabitant of this state, and not having entered his appearance herein, it is ordered that he do appear here, on the third day of the next June term, and enter his appearance herein, and give security to perform the decree of the court, otherwise the complainant's bill will be taken against him for confessed; and that this order be published in some public newspaper in this state, for two months successively. A copy. Attest,

W. Moore, C. H. C. C.

STRAYED

FROM my farm, a few days past, a dark bay three year old Columbus Filly, about 14 1-2 hands high, no brand, with mark except some white on her off hind foot adjoining the hoof. A reasonable reward will be given for taking her up, and delivering her to the subscriber.

Robert Barr.

April 30, 1864.

To Lease,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Maccoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1863.

THE Subscribers having dissolved their partnership, all those indebted to THOMAS C. HOWARD & Co. are requested to make payment to Thomas C. Howard, to whom the debts due to the said firm belong. All those having demands against the said firm, are desired to call on Thomas C. Howard for payment.

Geo. Tegarden,

Thos. C. Howard.

Richmond, Ky.

April 11th, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL continue to do business in the same house that was occupied by Thos. C. Howard & Co. and from his attention to business, hopes to give general satisfaction.

THOS. C. HOWARD.

April 11th, 1864. tf

JUST PUBLISHED.

The First Number of the

ALETHEIAN CRITIC;

OR

ERROR EXPOSED.

BY AN EXHIBITION OF TRUTH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING declined the Practice of Law, in Kentucky, begs leave to inform his clients, that in the Federal Court, General Court, and Court of Appeals, his unfinished business will be attended to by Henry Clay Esq. In the Fayette Circuit Court by George Bibb, John Pope, Henry Clay, and Benjamin Howard Esqrs.—In the Bourbon Circuit Court by J. Bledsoe, and Robert Trimble Esqrs.—In Madison and Montgomery Circuits by John Pope, and George Bibb Esqrs.

JAMES BROWN.

Lexington, April 25, 1864. 3t

John Jordan Jun.

Has a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell low for

CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP, LINSENG, WHEAT, SALT-PETRE, BEES-WAX, TALLOW, HOG'S LARD, PORK, COUNTRY LINEN, AND THREAD.

These indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. are requested to call and pay—or at least settle their accounts. Lexington, Ky. Nov. 14th 1863.

JOHN A. SEITZ & CO.

HAVE on hand a large and handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

which they will sell unusually low for Cash, Hemp, Tobacco, Whiskey, Country Linen, Salt-Petre, & Bees Wax.

Lexington, March 13th, 1864.

FOR SALE.

At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-4 acres half of 433 1-2 entered by John May, around the salt lick entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1333 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilton's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBB.

Lexington, Jan. 3, 1864. tf

FOR sale, the place whereon I now live, containing 450 acres well improved, and generally given up to be as handsome a place as any in Fayette county—the dwelling house of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat plain manner, and other necessary out houses; there is likewise a very fine grist mill with two pair of stones, one of which are built—the said mill, dam, and all were built anew about twelve months ago—the dam and all under works are locust timber, which will stand at least fifty years without being impaired—there is about 130 acres of cleared land, springs and stockwater that was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together or the mill with 50 or 100 acres with it, and give a considerable credit for half, the other half being paid down. For further particulars by applying to the subscriber, any person may be informed and shown.

John Rogers.

Fayette county, Davy's Fork of Elkhorn, April 16th, 1864.

FOR SALE

SEVENTY-TWO ACRES OF LAND,

ADJOINING Col. Robert Patterson's, lying between Scott's and Lord's roads within one and a quarter miles of the court house in Lexington. There is about forty acres of woodland on the premises, the balance is cleared and under good fencing.

There is also upwards of an hundred apple trees, some of which are now bearing; also a variety of peach, pear, plum, and damson trees.—Fertile may be made known by applying to the subscriber.

ARCHD. M'ILVAIN, sen.

14th of May, 1864.

D. C. Dean,

Has Removed his STORE

FROM its former stand, opposite the Market, to the dwelling house formerly occupied by Buckner Thruftan Esq. opposite the new building intended for the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will continue to sell Goods on such terms as must be agreeable to purchasers. He has received in addition to his former general assortment,

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.

Among which will be found the following Articles of a Genuine Quality:

Imperial, Hyson, Young hyson, Breakfast hyson, Bohea, Madeira wine, French brandy, Holland gin, Green coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Single and double refined loaf sugar, Box and keg raisins, French & Spanish indigo, Madder, Annetta dye, Copperas, Alum, Chalk, Brimstone and flour of sulphur, Nails, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 12d. of a foreign importation. Crawley steel, Scale beams, steel yards, weights &c. Shovels and awls.

HEMP of a good quality, and well done up, will be purchased, and a part of the value paid in CASH.

Alex. Parker & Co.

HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and are now opening in the new brick house, on Main street, directly opposite the court house, a very extensive and elegant assortment of

Merchandize,

CONSISTING OF Superfine and coarse broad cloths, Cassimeres & casinetts, Wide and narrow chintzes assorted, Coarse and fine muslins assorted, Satins, mantuas, luteclings & crapes assorted,

Men's and women's silk and cotton hose, A variety of silk and muslin shawls, Silk and muslin handkerchiefs, Merfaisles quilting, Dimities and fluffs, 4-4 and 7-8 Irish linens, Russia sheetings, bed tickings & drillings, Kidd, morocco and stuff slippers, The best Madeira, Sherry, Port and London particular wines, French brandy, Jamaica spirits & shrub, Peas, loaf sugar, chocolate & coffee of the first quality, Hard ware, queen's, glass and china wares assorted, Sheet copper, bar-iron, hickles and fythes of the first quality,

With almost every other article in demand; which they will sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

Lexington, April 3, 1864.

TO BE SOLD,

BY a power of attorney from the executors of Patrick Henry deceased, a

TRACT OF LAND,

On Mill creek, near Drennon's Lick, about 18 miles from the mouth of Kentucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000 acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr. Henry, and accordingly divided.

All 500 acres on the Rolling fork of Salt river, by survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable, but a purchaser would chafe to judge for himself. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers living in Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.

April 17, 1864. tf

Now in the Press, and will be finished by the last of this week,

A PAMPALET, Containing an Answer to the Apology of the Springfield Presbytery, lately published.

JOSEPH CHARLESS.

May 7, 1864.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit, sct.

March Term, 1864.

Famous Mortimer, Complainant,

against John Merrifield, Defendant,

In Chancery, and on motion for injunction.

On the motion of the complainant, it is ordered, that an injunction be granted him herein, to stay all further proceedings on a judgment at law, obtained by the defendant against him, at the last term of this court, upon his executing bond in the clerk's office, with John Harra, his security, in the penalty of two hundred pounds, conditioned as the law directs: And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette according to law.

A copy. Teffe,

*8 THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

MILITARY LANDS.

For Sale,

TWO valuable tracts of MILITARY LAND, situate on the river Ohio (State of Ohio) about 25 miles below Limestone, including the mouth of Bear creek, and extending up the river 1519 perches to the mouth of Maple creek. One of these tracts containing 1400 acres, was granted to Gen. John Nevill; the other containing 2222 acres, granted to Genl. Daniel Morgan. A large proportion of each of these tracts, is river bottom of the first quality, on which are several improvements; the balance excellent upland well watered and timbered. The lines of survey will be shown by Jonathan Taylor, or Peter Demofs, who live on the lands.

I will sell on a long credit, on the interest being paid annually—For further information enquire of James Morrison, in Lexington, Kentucky, who is in possession of a draught descriptive of the surveys, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Oct. 8, 1863.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Floyd County, sct.

April Term, 1864.

Thomas Wiley, Complainant,

vs. Samuel Sadler, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teffe,

Ro. Higgins, Clk.

LOGAN CIRCUIT, To wit.

March Term, 1864.

John Houston, Complainant,

against Zechariah Gappen, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the defendant appear here on the third Monday in June next, to show cause, if any he can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in Bradford's Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teffe,

Armistead Morehead, C.L.C.C.

MADISON COUNTY,

March Circuit Court, 1864.

Green Clay, Complainant,

against Jonathan Patterson & Mr. De's.

IN CHANCERY.

WILLIAM Cockerham, Helena Degrafenreid, some of the defendants in this case, they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, satisfactory proof being made to the court that they are not inhabitants of this state, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald.

A copy. Teffe,

Will. Irvine, C.M.C.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of the sufferers by fire, in the town of Norfolk.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all persons who, being indebted to the United States for duties on merchandise, have given bond therefor with one or more sureties, payable to the collector of the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and who have suffered a loss of property by the late conflagration at the town of Norfolk, shall be, and they hereby are allowed to take up, or have cancelled, all bonds heretofore given for duties aforesaid, upon giving to the collector new bonds with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the said collector, for the sums of their former bonds respectively, payable in twelve months from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled, as aforesaid; and the said collector is hereby authorized and directed to give up or cancel all such bonds, upon the receipt of others, as described in this act; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties due to the United States: Provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the nineteenth day of February last.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore,
March 12, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for defraying the expenses incurred in enquiring into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, and in conducting the impeachment against John Pickering.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of such expenses as may have been or hereafter may be incurred in prosecuting the enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, and in conducting the impeachment against John Pickering.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to every witness summoned to attend the Senate in support of the said impeachment, there shall be allowed for every day's attendance, the sum of three dollars, and at the rate of twelve and a half cents per mile, in coming from and returning to his place of abode, for travelling expenses.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any other expense certified by the chairman of any committee appointed to conduct the said enquiry or impeachment, to have been authorized by him shall also be allowed and paid.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore,
March 19, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Granting further time for locating Military land warrants: and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act intitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled 'An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen,'" approved the twenty sixth day of April, eighteen hundred and two, be and the same is hereby revived and continued in force until the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five: Provided, however, That the holders or proprietors of warrants or registered certificates, shall and may locate the same, only on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships, and the fractional quarter townships which have been reserved for original holders, by virtue of the fifth section of an act entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled, 'An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military servi-

ces, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen." And provided also, That no holder or proprietor of warrants or registered certificates, shall be permitted to locate the same by virtue of this act, unless the secretary of war shall have made an endorsement on such warrant or registered certificate, certifying that no warrant has been issued for the same claim to military bounty land; and by virtue of the second section of the act entitled "An act to revive and continue in force an act in addition to an act, entitled 'An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen, and for other purposes,'" approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and three.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro-tempore,
March 19, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Altering the time of the next meeting of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the expiration of the present session, the next meeting of congress, shall be on the first Monday of November next.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore,
March 26, 1804.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To make further appropriations for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian claims.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, be appropriated to defray the expense of such treaty or treaties as the president of the United States, shall deem it expedient to hold with the Indians, south of the river Ohio, for the purpose of extinguishing Indian claims to any lands lying within the limits of the United States; and that the compensation to be allowed to any of the commissioners who may be appointed for negotiating such treaty or treaties shall not exceed exclusive of travelling expenses the rate of six dollars per day, during the time of actual service of such commissioner.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum aforesaid shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro-tempore,
March 26, 1804,
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Authorising the payment of two thousand eight hundred dollars to Philip Sloan.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Philip Sloan, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury of the United States, the sum of two thousand and eight hundred dollars, to indemnify him for his ransom from captivity among the Algerines, and as a full compensation for his services as interpreter to the Algerine mission.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro-tempore,
March 26, 1804.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States shall be, and they are hereby authorized to establish offices of Discount and Deposit, in any part of the Territories or Dependencies of the United States, in the manner

and on the terms prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement,
NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro-tempore,
March 23, 1804,
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Altering the sessions of the District Courts of the United States, for the Districts of Virginia and Rhode-Island, and for the District of West-Tennessee.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the district court for the district of Virginia, directed by law to be held in the town of Norfolk, shall be hereafter held, and commence on the fifteenth day of June, and on the fifteenth day of December, in every year; and that the sessions of the said court directed by law to be held in the city of Richmond, shall be held and commence on the nineteenth day of May, and on the nineteenth day of November in every year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when either of the said days shall happen to be on Sunday, the sessions of the said court shall commence on the following day.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all writs and process which have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other pleadings which have been continued to the said district court, directed by law to be holden in Norfolk, on the third Tuesday in March next, shall be returned and held continued, to the fifteenth day of June next; and in like manner all writs and process which [have] been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been continued to the said district court directed by law to be holden in the city of Richmond, on the third Tuesday in June next shall be returned, and held continued to the nineteenth day of May next.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of April next, the session of the district court for the district of Rhode-Island, shall commence at Newport on the second Tuesday in May, and third Tuesday in October; at Providence the first Tuesday in August and the first Tuesday in February, annually, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process, and proceedings of what nature or kind soever, pending in or made returnable to said court shall, after the said first day of April next, be continued over until the next court, to be held in conformity to this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sessions of the district court for the district of West-Tennessee, directed by law to be held in the town of Nashville, shall be hereafter held and commence on the Thursday next succeeding the fourth Mondays of May and November in every year; and that all writs and process, which have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings, which have been continued to the said district court directed by law to be held at Nashville, on the fourth Monday of May next, shall be returned and held continued to the Thursday next succeeding said fourth Monday.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro-tempore,
1804, March 23.
Approved, TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To ascertain the boundary of the lands reserved by the State of Virginia, north west of the river Ohio, for the satisfaction of her officers and soldiers on continental establishment and to limit the period for locating the said lands.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the line, run under the direction of the surveyor general of the United States, from the source of the Little Miami, towards the Scioto, and which binds on the east, the surveys of the lands of the United States, shall, together with its course continued to the Scioto river, be considered and held as the westerly boundary line, north of the source of the Little Miami, of the territory reserved by the state of Virginia between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, for the use of the officers and soldiers of the continental line of that state: Provided, That the state

of Virginia shall, within two years after the passing of this act, recognize said line as the boundary of the said territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the officers and soldiers, or their legal representatives, who are entitled to bounty lands within the above-mentioned reserved territory, shall complete their locations within three years after the passing of this act, and every such officer and soldier, or his legal representative, whose bounty land has, or shall have been located within that part of the said territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, shall make return of his or their surveys, to the secretary of the department of war, within five years after the passing of this act, and shall also exhibit, and file with the said secretary, and within the same time, the original warrant or warrants under which he claims, or a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the office where the said warrants are legally kept; which warrant, or certified copy thereof, shall be sufficient evidence that the grantee therein named, or the person under whom such grantee claims, was originally entitled to such bounty land; and every person entitled to said lands, and thus applying, shall thereupon be entitled to receive a patent in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That such part of the above-mentioned reserved territory as shall not have been located, and those tracts of land, within that part of the said territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished, the surveys whereof shall not have been returned to the secretary of war within the time and times prescribed by this act, shall thenceforth be released from any claim or claims for such bounty lands, and shall be disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act in addition to, and modification of, the propositions contained in the act, entitled, 'An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory, Northwest of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original States; and for other purposes.'"

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro-tempore,
March 23, 1804.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

REVIEW

OF A SERIES OF LETTERS, entitled

"LEGAL CHARACTERS."

That lately appeared in the Guardian of Freedom.

NUMBER I.

Apollo checks your hand, and bids you feed Your fat'ning flocks, nor dare beyond the feed.

THE violation of private character and feelings, would not be tolerated by mankind, even though sheltered by the superior names of those who are eminent in worth, and exalted in intellect. But when a beardless stripling, with nothing to distinguish him from the common herd of his species, but an inordinate share of conceit and a superfluity of vanity, ventures to use an expression of Dryden's, rudely to thrust himself into good company & in spite of decency, to attack the reputation of men, whose footing in society has always been respectable; we have ever been of opinion that the finger of contempt, and the shafts of ridicule were the only genuine modes of defence. For once, however, in spite of our disposition to laugh, we will condescend to be serious, and endeavour to make some remarks on the first of his characters, with as much gravity as the subject will permit. The gentleman, who, in our author's first epistle, is the subject of his unprovoked and stingless malice, is a citizen of long standing in the county of Fayette, has an amiable and growing family, is generally known and respected for his probity and talents—for honesty, diligence and skill in an honorable profession—and his unaffected manners and steady patriotism, unaided by the arts generally put in practice, for obtaining popularity, have frequently secured for him the suffrages, and always the esteem of his fellow-citizens at large. His reading in civil and ecclesiastical history, and various other departments of literature, is pronounced by good judges, to be choice and extensive. In his own house, he is said to be hospitable and cheerful, and if an occasional and moderate circulation of the glass in the company of his friends, can subject him to the imputation of being "fond of the bottle," we are convinced there are not one hundred citizens, of the same age, in the state of Kentucky, who will not be equally liable to the odious charge. With the talents requisite to adorn any

station in society, he has, for the most part, chosen to keep the "noiseless tenor of his way, along the sequestered vale of private life," ambitious only to be useful, and proud of any service he can render to the public. We do not say, that he has an exuberance of wit, but every man of talents is not a wit, nor is a mere wit entitled to the reputation of a man of talents. In the above character of this valuable citizen, we will venture to assert, that we have done nothing more than express the judgment of an impartial public, where there are no motives to be blind either to his merits or his faults. If he has faults, (and he doubtless has,) they are unknown to us, and were they known, who would have the right, with forward impertinence, to expole them to the eye of the world?—We will therefore proceed to a short analysis of the abuse bestowed on a respectable character, by a writer, who, without the wit, appears unaccountably emulous of the fame and infamy of Cobbet. Without attending to trifling particulars, we will merely exhibit the general outlines of the picture. "His figure," he observes, "is large and coarse, his manners uninviting; and his voice harsh and disagreeable. He has strong marks of what Johnson calls the *com-ca vis*. He is fond of the bottle, and has traces of former intemperance in his face. His success on his first arrival in the state, was certain and inevitable, because there was no person of talents to oppose him. He has little general reading, and has not embellished his mind with any of the ornaments of poetry or the belles-lettres. He has no fancy, nor ever had, and having no brilliancy of mind, nor any powers of extemporaneous efforts. He has stored his memory with a great number of legal facts, which serve him instead of reason or fancy. His reason is factitious and artificial. The confidence which the people repose in him, does not proceed from attachment, but from his gravity." &c. Yet, with strange inconsistency, the writer proceeds to remark, that this man, who "has no reason or fancy, no power of extemporaneous efforts," is "distinguished in his *farcaustus* by all the force and poignancy that have marked the effusions of the most distinguished wits!"

After what we have said to endeavor to disprove the writers assertions, would be an insult on the understanding of the public, it would be trifling with the common sense of mankind. Such a series of deliberate abuse, falsehood so flagrantly notorious, have seldom disgraced even the productions of Cobbet, however licentious. The author, by way of epilogue, in another part of his letter asserts, that "my lord Coke and judge Holt, had minds entirely legal," that "they were without any of the embellishments of classical elegance, or literary acquirement." Such an assertion from a boy, would conquer the gravity of a lord chief Justice; it would provoke an Heraclitus to laughter, and make an Archbishop titter if he thought of it, in the midst of a sermon. To endeavour seriously to convince the world, that lord Coke and judge Holt were not unacquainted with classical literature, in an age when the study of the ancients was the only avenue to any kind of literary fame, would be trifling with the understandings of men; it would not only be a useless waste of time, but would place us on the same level, and make us appear equally ridiculous with the author of the assertion. The characters of lord Coke and Holt, have been long and justly held in admiration. It is most apparent that he is shamefully ignorant of their biography, from the observations he has dropt with regard to their learning. How much better would it have been for a superficial Tyro like him to have, employed his mornings in studying the writings, and his evenings in contemplating the lives of those great men, than attempting to delineate contemporary characters, so far superior in every respect, to his own. He should read before he writes. There are already more legal characters published than he or his correspondents are ever likely to peruse. It is not probable that lord Coke, or Holt spent their time in writing silly descriptions of the persons and complexions of the barristers who studied at Westminster-Hall in their day, but in the more useful pursuit of sound, legal, & extensive historical information. Should he ever be blest with a return of good common sense and reflection, he will blush at the folly and vanity which has blown him up, like a bubble, above his natural level, and he will perceive, that what he now considers as genius, originality and learning, are little else but vanity, impertinence and affectation. If he were stripped of these, he would be nothing but "A Reed shaken by the Wind."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

REMARKS AND OBSERVATIONS

On some of the beauties, contained in the Epistles lately published in Frankfort, under the title of

"LEGAL CHARACTERS."

THE author of these extraordinary productions, begins by observing, in a note to the Editor, that "he has omitted the names of those gentlemen, whose characters he has drawn, that he might not subject himself to the displeasure of persons, whose regard

"he would be unwilling to forfeit." If we mistake not, he would have been more just in the expression of his sentiments and feelings, had he attributed the suppression of his own name, to this very rational dread: for, after perusing with attention, his singular pair of epistles, we are unwilling to admit that any womanish weakness or peevish emotion of false modesty, could have prevented him from gratifying the public in this curious particular. Besides, "from his having attended the courts, and had an opportunity of seeing and knowing the talents which he criticizes," he has proved so remarkably and laboriously minute in describing the very dimensions of the body, the very turn and position of the head, the very squeaking of the voice, and, I had almost said, the very colour of the nose,* that he must have intended something more than the mere amusement of a solitary individual; he must have meant, that his allusions should be understood by a greater number of persons than his friend the lawyer, and his friend the letter writer. It is, therefore, sufficiently obvious, and but justice to remark, that in the suppression of his own name, he has instinctively displayed a real example of rational forbearance. He proceeds in the commencement of the epistle before us, to congratulate his "dear friend" and himself, on the style and elegance of their epistolary compositions. "Men of letters," he remarks, "have too often found it difficult to stoop or ascend," (for he appears never to have examined the *bauteur*) "to the family of the epistolary style." "Pope wrote long before he wrote in the true spirit of familiar composition, and Bolingbroke had too much of the flowing Ciceronian manner;" "Swift alone wrote with native ease of diction," and consequently Swift alone could have written from the heart. The gentleman has been careful to assure us, with becoming modesty, that himself and his friend also "speak from the heart," and "will never be in danger of speaking wrong." They will be equally secure from the affectation of Pope, and the "flowing Ciceronian manner" of his celebrated philosopher and friend. They are of course superior to the poet and the statesman, but modestly claim an equality with the Dean, the Dean who forms an era in the annals of elegant composition." We say modestly, for it is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the author of the "Legal Characters," has added a graceful improvement to the "style and manner" of the author of Gulliver's Travels, and after a close and attentive examination of Swift's epistles, we are obliged to abandon the search, without finding "the *otium cum dignitate*, *bauteur*, the *Lucidus ordo*," and many other elegant additions to our Gothic language; his periods are besides, incomparably more mellifluous and *sesquipedalian*, they have more of the *obscura dictio*, (to borrow his own luminous manner of expression) and "have strong marks of what Johnson calls the *vis comica*." Throughout the whole he has displayed an eccentricity of thought, not more remarkable for its audacity, than unusual among the vulgar writers of the day, we mean that tribe of writers, who never aim at sublimity nor *physiognomy*, and are for the most part, contented merely to be understood, such was Addison and such was the affected Bolingbroke, who never "stooped or ascended" to the familiar classical style of these wonderful letters. As for our author's manner we were long at a loss to what to compare it, we rummaged without success, the letters of Atterbury and those of the Johnsonian school, and even the epistles of Voltaire and Scarron, would not bear a comparison; all of them had, indeed, somewhat of "the *Lucidus ordo*;" but the *obscura dictio* was not to be discovered. We must, therefore, content ourselves with a mere negative commendation, and every impartial critic will allow that *his manner* is not Ciceronian. We had almost despaired of finding periods sufficiently elevated to express the immaculate purity of his language. Fortunately, however, we discovered in a poem of the seventeenth century, a profound piece of criticism, written in heroic numbers, which, with some alteration, will precisely apply to the letters in question.

A Babylonish dialect
A strange and party-colour'd dress
Of patch'd and piebald languages.
Tis English cut on French and Latin,
Like fustian heretofore on satin;
Which makes the low unlearn'd rattle
Think of three labourers of Babel.

What can express with more dignity than the above verses, the beautiful variety, the deep learning which pervade these charming productions. As to the term "Babylonish dialect," it alludes to the well known confusion of tongues which took place in the lofty tower of that ancient city. It applies to the letters before us in this curious particular, that

* He forgot to say any thing about the *bauteur*, we hope this important appendage will not be omitted in future epistles.

* Cicero's epistles are the most valuable collection of letters extant in any language. They are composed with purity and elegance, and without the least affectation.—Blair. Let any person of taste and discernment take the trouble to compare a letter of Bolingbroke's with one of Cicero's epistles, and if he discovers any resemblance in style, we will acknowledge he can penetrate much farther into Thule, than we can pretend to.

whereas, though a number of languages were at that time spoken at Babel, yet each individual Babylonian understood but one, in like manner, though our author's epistles speak three different languages, yet, strange to tell! the learned author himself, "if we are rightly informed" is familiar with but one. O wonderful exuberance of fertile invention! worthy to be transmitted by the great Cervantes himself, like Sancho's proverbs, to the latest posterity. Physiognomy appears to have afforded great assistance to our author in discriminating the 'nicer shades' of his characters. We are told, by those who know him, that he has made considerable improvements and additions to the system of Lavater, that he is without the possibility of doubt, at the head of all the physiognomical characters, not only in Kentucky, but in the whole United States, from the boisterous Atlantic to the 'Hesperian' shores of the boundless Pacific; that it is principally by the benign influence of this divine science, that he is enabled to contemplate such a 'vast, vast variety of scenes' that it is this that has often enabled him, at the blackest 'noon of night' to sit, in poetic rapture, on the cliffs of Kentucky, (whilst nought disturbed his meditations, except the midnight blast 'rudely dapping on their iron hinges, the Frankfort window shutters') and penetrate, with lynx's eye, from the brow of a cliff, to the 'dark and distant Thule' a region 'incapable of the divisions and illustrations of geographical science. Mirabeau in his gallery of portraits has favoured the world with a character of himself, a physiognomical character is at present, we believe, a desideratum in literature. It is related of Dr. Johnson, that, when a gentleman, on his first introduction, desired to know of him who was at the head of the literary world at that time in Europe? the doctor politely answered, that the laws of modern decorum forbid a man to speak of himself. We hope our author will not be influenced in his determination by such an absurd law, a law 'flowing from a system of factitious rules, and artificial reasoning.' We trust it will not be long before the author condescends to oblige the public with some account of himself, and as we are informed, he also claims the title of a 'Legal Character,' and as his intellect seems to be compounded of a little law, and a great deal of physiognomy, he might, by way of eminence, to be distinguished from the vulgar great, style himself a *Lego-Physiognomical Character*, we are inclined to believe, a character of this sort would not be *half* so great a phenomenon in nature, as the one contained in our author's second epistle.—He has there given us the portrait of a being, that we had supposed was neither to be found in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth; he has mingled together such a classical assemblage of contradictory qualities, that the mind of that man, if it had a real existence, must at some 'dark and distant' period, have been the scene of a dreadful contention between Oromasdes and Arimane or God and the devil, his moral and intellectual elements are so confusedly jumbled together, that if the author had not given the victory to the devil, we might have been puzzled to determine whether he was destined in future for Heaven or Pandemonium, or the *changeable orb* that presided over the nativity of our eccentric author. What originality is here, what genius, what invention!!

Upon the whole we may conclude our remarks with this general observation, that our author's compositions in their 'style and manner,' display an astonishing *sesquipedality* of period, amidst the most remarkable rotundity of phraseology. Yet—true (however paradoxical) no one will deny their claim to *simplicity*; and if by lucky chance, any one of them happens to be found some centuries hence (among the rubbish in the 'fiscal depositories' of the *baufull* goddess, who dwelleth in *little temples*. The goddesses whom nature hath permitted to cull the most fragrant flowers 'within a certain range,' and to pluck the 'Hesperian fruit' in 'vast quantities.' It will not improbably be honored with a *nettoyee*, and be preserved by the antiquarian of that day, as a specimen of the *simle* stuff that could sometimes amuse the refined *Gusto* of the nineteenth century. With this elegant epistolary writer, and all his 'collateral and remote' friends, plenty of the '*otium cum dignitate*' with less of the *obscura dictio*, with a warm and loving embrace, we take our leave for the present.

Note.—The editors of newspapers who publish the Legal Characters, will please insert the above. It is intended to continue the 'Remarks and observations.'

† see a poetic imitation of Ossian, Guardian Freedom, 1803. Where, if we are not mistaken, this fine passage, or one nearly resembling it, will be found. The author has been so remarkably happy in his imitation, that every expression, except the one alluded to, is literally Ossian.

W. MENDELLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just got a *PHYSIOGNOTRACE* completed on an entire new construction, by means of which perfect profile likenesses can be taken in a few seconds. As an application for a patent for using the above instrument is made, all persons are hereby forbidden to use it at their peril.

True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."
LEXINGTON, MAY 22.

DIED, in this town on Thursday evening last, after a long and feverish illness, Mr. ROBERT MEGOWAN, an aged and respectable citizen.

Judge Lewis, the republican candidate for governor, in the state of New-York, is elected by a considerable majority, over Aaron Burr.

ON the 12th inst. a number of gentlemen dined together on the farm of gen. Charles Scott, in Woodford county, when the following toasts were drank. The glorious accession of Louisiana. James Monroe, the active instrument in acquiring it.

The President of the United States (Mr. Jefferson) the father of the people.

John Fowler, the faithful representative of the people of Kentucky.

John Breckenridge, our worthy servant in the Senate of the United States, and who we wish to prefer as our next Vice-President.

Albert Gallatin, our great financier and strong republican.

John Jordan, jun. the great promoter of agriculture and commerce.

Christopher Greenup, a strong republican, and whom we wish to preface as our next governor.

Great success to the undertaking of ship-building in this western world.

Agreeable news from our friends Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, who are exploring the Louisiana country.

The American Fair.

Maj. Gen. Scott—May his past services be gratefully remembered by the present and future generations, for centuries to come.

The memory of the patriot, Washington, and the heroes who obtained our liberty.

A perpetual union of the people of the United States.

VOLUNTEER.

By Mr. Valcourt.—The trade of this country would be greatly improved by removing all the obstacles in the Kentucky, and cutting down the damned Fish trap.

12TH OF MAY 1804.

SCOTT COUNTY.

AMERICAN JUBILEE.

IN commemoration and honor of the peaceable acquisition of the fruitful and spacious territory of Louisiana, the citizens of Scott convened at the Republican Lyceum, half mile from the Big-Crossings.

A large concourse of people convened at the Crossings very early and the morning was ushered in with a discharge of four rounds from the volunteer rifle company, under capt. William Johnston. The company then proceeded in solemn procession to the Public Lyceum, where a Barbecue was prepared for their accommodation.—The company of ladies and gentlemen was numerous.

The celebration was opened with an address upon the nature and importance of the occasion, which convened them together.—Toasts were then introduced which were received with a discharge from a company under capt. Guals at the reading of each toast, and accompanied with the loudest acclamations of rejoicing and approbation. The company having dined the whole evening was taken up in dancing and amusement. Nothing could excel the harmonious festivity, and universal rejoicings that pervaded the scene! Feeling the importance of the purchase, and viewing in anticipation the greatness and prosperity of the western hemisphere, every heart seemed to beat in unison,—every soul seemed to breathe orisons for a continuation of our mild and frugal government,—every countenance beamed benevolence and patriotism,—every eye seemed to flash the electric spark of '76.

Richard M. Johnson, was chosen President, and Joseph Evers, Vice-President.

The following are the toasts introduced:

1. The peaceful purchase of Louisiana including the island of New-Orleans—a permanent basis for the political and moral importance of the western hemisphere, are acquisitions interwoven in the peace and happiness of the United States.—Negotiator measures the first and Military prowess the last expedient in a Republican Government.

2. Citizens of Louisiana, we embrace you as our brothers, may your patriotic zeal be not only chaste but unsuppressed.

3. The 17 confederated States of America, and territorial appendages, the aggravated punishment of Tantalus and Prometheus, be the portion of him

who shall dare weaken the golden ligaments, which bind them together.

4. The three western states, Kentucky Tennessee, and Ohio. Their 16 Senators and Representatives in Congress, John Breckenridge in front, unanimous in their patriotism, harmonious in their endeavors to accelerate the growing importance of the western states. Wonderful! O Wonderful!! Not an auditor in the number to administer to the foul fiend of modern federalism the least comfort in the awful hour of its dissolution.

5. Success to Republicanism—Federalism quake and tremble, the day of judgement is at hand when the sentence, depart, will congeal your soul with horror.

6. An iron tomb for federalism, banded with ten fold adamant, and epitaph, "no resurrection."

7. Beelzebub, Nero and Judge Chase.

8. The departed and surviving worthies of the American Revolution—eternity to their virtuous and illustrious achievements.

9. Thomas Jefferson—Republican economy—universal philanthropy—philosophy.

10. Thomas Paine—the scourge of tyrants—the friend of liberty—may he never cease to expose to the sunshine of reason, federal Quixotism.

11. America—the seat of the arts and sciences, the happy residence of liberty, a sanctuary for the distressed and oppressed of humankind.

12. The original adventurers to Kentucky—may the mind of the present and future generations, be the temple on which to record their virtues and heroisms.

13. The free and uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi—the highway to national wealth, and to the commerce of other nations.

14. Benjamin Franklin—the morning star that announced the dawn of American freedom.

15. Destruction to all monarchic, aristocratic, and despotic governments.

16. The Louisiana volunteers—may their patriotic example, cause the despots of the earth, to tremble like Belshazzar of old, at the thoughts of violating the rights of freemen.

17. The American fair—may disgrace and infamy seize the wretch, who dares cast the dark shadow of calumny, upon the virtues of the female character.

PHILADELPHIA May 7.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser, of Saturday Evening, contains the following article:—

IMPORTANT!

The brig Two Brothers, just arrived at quarantine, in 24 days from St. Jago de Cuba, spoke, on the 1st instant, the ship John, capt. Howard, 35 days from London, for Charleston, who positively assured him that the KING OF ENGLAND WAS DEAD.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

MR. MUNROE.—It is stated on good authority, that letters from Mr. Munroe mention the inadequacy of his salary to defray the expenses necessarily incurred at the court of St. James. His speedy return is of course expedient, to take possession of the government of Louisiana, which is understood to have been offered to his acceptance.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 9.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Malta Harbour, January 17th, 1804.

"The coast of Tripoli is extremely dangerous at this season of the year; but I could not avoid paying it a visit, and on the morning of the 23d ult. I captured a vessel in sight of Tripoli, which left that port in the night, bound to Bengaza. She was under Turk colours, and navigated by Turks and Greeks, but had on board two Tripolitan officers of distinction, a son of one of the chiefs, a number of Tripolitan soldiers, and forty-two black men and women slaves belonging to the Bashaw and his subjects, and a small sum of about one thousand dollars in money.

"My object in coming over here, was to attend to the translation of the papers, to look out for some good boats for light cruisers and to forward some necessary supplies to our unfortunate countrymen.

"If I find on the translation of the papers, that the vessel is Turkish property I shall release her together with all the people which the captain claims, viz—an officer of the Captain Pacha, three Turks and seven Greeks; the remainder amounting to about 60 Tripolitan and slaves belonging to the Bashaw and his subjects, I shall keep as prisoners. I have written to the Bashaw proposing an exchange, and hope this capture will enable me to release some of our countrymen, or at any rate will afford us considerable advantage in any negotiation for a ransom or peace.

"I have this day had direct proposals from the Bashaw for a peace.—He is willing to release the frigate Philadelphia for a schooner, and he will give up our officers and men for 500 dollars each. I believe that on these terms he would make peace, but he demands an annual stipend for keeping it, such as the Swedes or Danes pay him, amounting to 100,000 dollars per annum payable in gold.

"This we ought never to accede to, as it would stimulate the avarice of the other Barbary powers, and probably induce them to declare war against us."

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the navy, dated Malta, January 20, 1804.

"I have received further proposals (indirectly) from the Bashaw.—He appears to be willing to give me as many of our officers & men as I have Tripolitans in exchange—for the remainder I suspect he is willing to take 400 dollars for each, and make peace without any consideration or annual tribute, and give us a frigate for a schooner.—His terms per-

haps may be thought favorable by the United States. I shall send a vessel to col. Lear to consult him, and in the mean time take necessary steps for lessening the Bashaw's expectations."

Professor Sessle, the celebrated Botanist, who had been absent eight years at the head of a party of naturalists, has returned to Spain. He had been over all the Spanish possessions of North America, and the islands on the coasts. It is said, he has enriched Botany with 2500 species of unknown plants, and has also discovered 80 fishes not yet described.

PITTSBURGH May 5.

Launched last week at Elizabeth town, 14 miles above Pittsburgh on the Monongahela river, a Brig of 200 tons; owned by messrs. Robert & James M'Farland, Merchants. She passed Pittsburgh on Sunday, but run aground about 3 miles below the town, where she remains, tho' every effort was made to get her off.—Cargo, principally flour.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 30.

To facilitate to claimants under the 7th article of the treaty with Great Britain the receipt of their monies in instances in which they have not constituted the public agent in London, their special attorney, it has been thought proper to draw to the United States all such monies of the above description as may not be drawn from him by the individuals themselves prior to the first of September next. The agent is accordingly directed to cease paying them after that date, but after the first of November next, they will be again payable at the city of Washington, to those who have right, or to their attorneys duly authorized.

Department of State, }
April 28th, 1804. }

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell all his STOCK OF HORSES.

A MOUNTING in number to about 30 head, consisting of Mares in foal by the imported horses Royalist and Paymaster, of Colts, yearlings and two year olds, got by Diomed, pectorator and Spread Eagle, equal to any in the state, together with sundry saddles and Work Horses. The terms will be nine months credit, payable in Produce, and may be more particularly known, by application to him, who will show the stock.

He also offers for sale his FARM,

Near Lexington. The price will be Twenty thousand Gallons of Whiskey, in four annual payments. Any person acquainted with the Distilling business, who will view the Farm, Still House, Mill, &c. will be convinced that the Grain can be raised, and the Whiskey made on the Farm with ease, in the time; or should the purchaser prefer paying Money, he can have the Property low, and almost what credit he pleases, by paying interest.

He also wishes to sell or exchange for property in the town of Lexington,

Five Hundred Acres of LAND,

Near to Col. Harry Innes's, the greater part of which is rich Elk-horn bottom. And Nine Hundred and Eighty-Four Acres of LAND,

A part of which is first rate, within about two miles of Harrodsburgh and ten of Danville.

THOMAS HART, JUN.

The drawing of the Medical Society Lottery is postponed until the 15th of September next.—Those who purchase tickets before the 1st of August may have a credit until the commencement of the drawing.

WHEREAS my wife SUSANNAH, has left my bed and board, and is now absent from me, I therefore forewarn all persons from harbouring or crediting her on my account from this day.

GEO. TELGARDEN.

May 21st, 1804. 43

I taken up on North Elk horn, Fayette county, by Matthew Coldwell,

Strawberry Roan Horse, Shaved with the hair on leathers, some saddle spots, 14 & 2 hands high, about six years old; appraised to 45 dollars. Certified this 18th February, 1804.

John C. Richardson.

TAKE NOTICE.—I shall attend at the Lexington Library Room, on Saturday, the 2d day of June next, to receive the half yearly contribution that becomes due on that day; and also to settle all old accounts. Those who have long neglected to pay their contributions, &c. may expect legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

BENJ. STOUT, T. L. L.

May 14th, 1804.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN BAPTISTE KALB, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those having any demands against said estate, are also requested to prove and bring them forward, as provision may be made for their payment.

John Conrad Kalb, Adm.

Lexington, May 17th, 1804. 3t

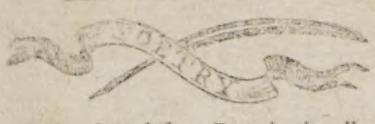
JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office.—Price 13 pence

AN APOLOGY FOR CALVINISM.

BY R. H. FISHER,

Of the Associate Reformed Church.



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

THE SOLITARY THRUSH.

WRITTEN BY A CAROLINIAN.

The sun had scarce display'd his light,
And birds began the new-born day;
When far sequent from the light,
A Thrush thus raised his mournful lay:

"Ye trees that shade the flowery grove,
"Ye birds that now so sweetly sing;
"Ah! tell me, tell me where's my love,
"When with my notes the woods shall ring.

"Alas! my cheering hopes are vain,
"Far from this blossom'd wild the bird's gone,
"To fill my breast with anxious pain,
"And leave me here forlorn to moan.

"But more for you my callow young,
"Whose wants require a mother's care,
"My mind's with killing anguish wrung,
"For soon, too soon my griefs you'll share.

"No more will the year's wants supply,
"Nor rouse you at the early dawn;
"Nor from her nest with pleasure fly,
"To seek you food upon the lawn.

"No more, by yonder morn'g rill,
"Where smooth and gentle waters glide;
"We'll sip in peace and drink our fill,
"Nor nettle by each other's side:

"Nor where von torrent's rapid course,
"Meanders as it foams along;
"Now rippling smooth, now roaring hoarse,
"We'll chaunt again our evening song."

Thus did he mourn his hapless fate,
And fill'd with grief the neighbor'g wood;
When suddenly his darling mate—
His long lost love, before him flood!

Soon as his charmer he espied,
His longing eyes he scarce believ'd;
"And is it thou, my love," he cried,
"Or is my willing figment deceiv'd?"

"Yes, yes, it is, it is my love,
"Ah! welcome to my beating heart;
"Again each blissful joy we'll prove,
"And never, never more will part."

T. R. S.

A pert illiterate young fellow, who had newly dash'd into trade, one morning accosted a gentleman with "Any news to-day, 'sir'?" "Yes," said the other, "it seems the Senate at Edinburgh have delivered Napper Tandy to the British." "I rejoice to hear it," replied the speculator in muffins, "'tis a fine island—'twill be a fine opening for trade."

Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE GHOST OF OSTRAHAN,
A Remarkable Occurrence, which recently took place in the Island of Barbadoes.

DESIGN leaving this state for two or three months; all persons having business to transact with me, will apply to Mr. HENRY PURVIANCE, two miles from Lexington, who has all my papers, and is authorized to receive money and give acquittances.

N. Cox.
Lexington, Kent. }
1st May, 1804. }

NOW OPENING BY

Charles Wilkins,

In the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray, an extensive Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

* * * Four or five Journeymen Rope-Makers wanted. None need apply but good workmen.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living about seven miles from Lexington, near the Hickman road, a NEGRO MAN, named

UPTON,

Understands the carpenter's business, about thirty years of age, about five ten or eleven inches high, thick and well set, his complexion is a light black. He took with him a long blue cloth coat and overall, also a mixed gray cloth round about and overalls. He took with him an old corral horse with a saddle and bridle. Whoever will secure the above Negro in any jail so that I get him again or deliver him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

PETER HIGBEE.

Transylvania University.

PURSUANT to an order of the Board of Trustees, made at their last April Session; they will, on the 1st day of July next, proceed to elect a President and Professors, for the said University—which election will take effect on the first Monday in October following.

May 14th, 1804.

Blanks
Of all kinds for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

PROPOSALS
By DANIEL BRADFORD, of Lexington,
Kentucky,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION
HOPE SOLITARIE;

OR
ESSAYS
ON SOME REMARKABLE NAMES AND
TITLES OF

Jesus Christ,

AND OF THE
Holy Spirit,

Occurring in the Old Testament, and
declarative of his essential Divini-
ty, and gracious offices, in the Re-
demption of Man,

To which is annexed,
AN ESSAY,

CHIEFLY HISTORICAL, UPON THE
DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be comprised in two volumes, large Octavo, of about 560 pages each.
2. It will be printed with an elegant New Type, and good Paper, and handomely bound and lettered.
3. The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars per volume, Half a Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, Two Dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.
4. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to justify the publication, and the first volume finished with all possible dispatch. To accommodate a majority of the subscribers, the second volume will be delayed six months after the first is issued.

Any person procuring ten subscribers, and becoming accountable for the money, shall receive one copy for their trouble.

The money is to be returned provided the work is not put to press.

It is presumed that the following recommendation, will be sufficient to induce those who have never perused the above work, to subscribe for it—to those who have read it, no recommendation is necessary.

Lexington, Feb. 29, 1804.

MR. DANIEL BRADFORD, dial

WE with all possible cordy, approve of your laudable undertaking, it favors the public with an edition of that work, so very justly celebrated in Europe and America, entitled HOPE SOLITARIE. We fear not to risk our reputation, in asserting to the public, that we know not a human performance, that more highly merits their patronage.

A Rankin,
John Price,
James Blythe,
John Steel,
Abm. Craig,
R. H. Bishop.

600 Dollars for 5!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME
OF

A LOTTEY

To build a house for the Kentucky Medical Society, in the town of Lexington.

FIRST CLASS.

SCHEME.

Prizes of Doll.

1 600 last drawn ticket, 600

2 250 500

4 100 400

10 50 300

20 20 200

40 10 100

200 6 1200

277 Prizes. Dollars 4000

23 Blanks.

100 Tickets at 5 Dollars is Doll. 4000

THE laudable object of this Lotte-ry—the valuable Prizes offered (there not being two blanks and a half to a Prize) are considerations which excite a well grounded hope in the managers, that the sale of the tickets will be rapid.

The drawing will commence on the 1st of September next, and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the Prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Society. For the satisfaction of the purchasers, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given a bond for the due payment of the prizes that may be drawn. Tickets to be had of the managers.

John Pope,
Thos. Wallace,
Geo. Trotter, jun.
Danl. Bradford,
Jas. Fishback,
Andrew McCalla,
Thos. Bodley.

Those persons who purchase tickets before the 1st August, may have a credit until the 1st Sept. by giving their notes with approved indorsers.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW
& BROWN DYEING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 15. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Crois-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.

33 CASH,
Will be given for
TALLOW & CHEESE,

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis Sanders & Co's store, next door to the Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington—

A Valuable WORK HORSE,
For Sale for Whiskey.

43 REMOVAL.

Maccoun & Uilford,

HAVE removed their STORE to the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Saml. & Geo. Trotter.

July 26th, 1803.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. Ambrose Dudley's, where he will continue to practice Medicine, in all its different branches. All those indebted to him, are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts.

April 9, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A Merchant Mill, Saw-Mill and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Silver-creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

34 LAND.

The stream and feat are equal to any in the state, and the Mills and Distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county
Oct. 1st, 1803.

WHEREAS a number of the officers of the late Revolutionary Army, were unfortunate enough to locate their claims in a part of country, since found to be comprised within the Indian claims. This is therefore to give notice, that application is intended to be made, in the name of all those who with redress, by petition to Congress, and little doubt is entertained, from the hardship of the case, but other land will be substituted. The agent who undertakes the management of the business, is, in compensation, one third only, of what land is actually located and ultimately saved, he being at all expense to patenting the land. All who with, upon these terms, their claims to be attended to, are requested to write forthwith, to Thomas Bodley, of Lexington, who will communicate with such agent.

39 RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean linen or cotton rags, at Charles's printing office, Lexington.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office,
Price 25 cts.

THE PILGRIM'S SONGSTER.
BY JOHN A. GRANADE.

NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county on Saturday the 2d of June next, if fair, if not on the next fair day, on waters of a creek of the salt spring fork of the Kentucky, that leads opposite to the callow or north-easterly branch of Lullabod, at a white oak tree marked H and ending on the bank of a Buffalo lick, and on the north side of the creek, & a branch empties into the creek, on the north side of the same, in the lower edge of the lick, five or six miles more or less, down the creek, from Spencer Reid's improvement, which he assigned to Wm. Calk: and shall thence proceed to establish the beginning and other special calls in an entry made in the name of Stephen French, on two treasury warrants, No 338, and 339, and to do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

Wm. Calk,
W. W. Cook.

Mount Sterling, May 1st, 1804.

Clarke Circuit—April Term, 1804.

John Wigginton, complainant,

against

Peter Tabler, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he have leave to take depositions on the 22d day of June next, at the house of Cuthbert Combs, in Clarke county, to perpetuate testimony to establish the special calls of an entry made in the name of John Wigginton, the 3d of December, 1782, on a treasury warrant No. 3138, of 1000 acres, beginning on the west side of Upper Howard's creek, at a forsy tree marked H. C. and running westerly and down the creek for quantity, which land has since been surveyed and patented in the name of John Wigginton, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that persons unknown to the said complainant are proprietors of entries and surveys adjoining to, and interfering with the aforesaid entry.—And that this order be published at least six times successively, prior to the day, aforesaid in the Kentucky Gazette.

A Copy. Teste,
Saml. M. Taylor, C. C. C. C.

6t Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

23d April, 1804.

tf

FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE

LANDS,

To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years Credit—Viz.

3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek, on Red river, branch of Kentucky river.

2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek, including Frozen creek, branches of the Kentucky river, about 9 miles above its three forks.

2367 acres on the North fork of Rock Castle river.

350 acres on the southern bank of Kentucky river, opposite the mouth of Hickman creek.

2000 acres including the main branch of Welch's creek, waters of Green river.

200 acres in the Illinois grant, 918 poles.

For further information apply to the Printer in Lexington, to Robert Craddock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county, or to William Sudduth Clarke county.

70 VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700. acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnworth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and McMillin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhead, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Pugh's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscribers).

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1803. }

JUST PUBLISHED,
By JAMES M. BRADFORD,

And for sale by Daniel Bradford, Lexington; F. C. Berry, Frankfort; and John Bullard, Louisville, price Fifty Cents.

Notes on the Navigation of the Mississippi.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.

10th March, 1804.

10 Americanus,
(A JACK ASS)

WILL stand at my farm, 1 1-4 miles from Lexington, and will cover mares at 8 dollars the season, 4 dollars the leap, or 12 dollars to insure a mare with foal, which may be discharged in hemp, at 4 dollars per cut, delivered in Lexington, by the last day of November. Attended notes must in all cases be sent with the mares.

Robt. Barr.

AMERICANUS was got by General Washington's old Jack, out of a Maltese Jennet—He is nearly or quite 13 hands high, rising 5 years old, long and heavy made.

March 16, 1804.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of GEORGE WIS, late of Mason county, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the subscriber, and those indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately.

Ezek'l. Forman. Ad. Ex.

May 1st, 1804.

THE copartnership of WILLIAM MORTON & SAMUEL POSTLETHWAITE, trading under the firm of

Postlethwaite & Co.

was by mutual consent dissolved on the 1st day of April 1804. All those indebted will call on S. Postlethwaite, who is authorized to receive payments for, and settle any demands against said firm.

6t Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

23d April, 1804.

tf

23

JUST IMPORTED,

And now opening for sale by WILLIAM LEAF, at his store in Lexington,

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE;

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

ON the most reduced terms for cash; confiding of the following articles, besides a number of others too tedious to insert: viz.

Superfine, Fine, Coarse & Double milled drab

Coatings, Calimeres, Moreses, Durants,

Joan's spinning, Bombazettes & Wild bores,

Irish linses, Velvets, Velvettes, Thicketts,

Fancy & Conflitation Cards, Scarlet Cardinals, Dimities, Mar eilles,

Newest Fashion Toilets, Stripe & plain man's fabric for waistcoating, Lutebrings, Mantua, Senfews,

Pelongs and fattins, Nankeens, Calicoes, Chintzes,

Plain and figured Cambric, Jacquett, Tamboured, India, Book and Lappet,

Silk, Worsted & Mohair Fluh, Cotton, worsted and silk Hosi,

The best Philadelphia made Umbrells, Leather, Sattinets, Plain, Spangled, Morocco & Kid Mill,

Pitt, Gros-cut, Hand, Temon, Dove tail, and Compaiss

An extensive variety of GROCERIES viz—

Imperial, Hyson Chulong, Young Hyson, Hyson, & Bohea,

A superior quality of Coffee, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Nutmeg, Madder, Allum, Logwood,

All kinds of Hatters' Trimmings, and Dye Stuffs, Paints and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, APRIL TERM, 1804.

John Chiles, Complainant,

against

William Hally, Defendant.

4

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next July term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months, successively, another posted at the door of the court house in Winchester, and at the front door of the Baptist stone meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy, Teste,

* SAM'L. M. TAYLOR, C. C. C. C.

THE MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. White,

(From London)

BEGS leave to return her sincere thanks to a generous Public, for the encouragement she has experienced since her commencement, and informs them, she has removed from Mrs. Boga's, to the house opposite to Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where she continues to have an extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, viz:

Silk and straw Scoops, Old Ladies' Bonnets, Feathered Velvet Hats, Velvet Spencers, Satin and mode Cloaks, Lins and Gance Vels, Turbans, Crape and Mullin Caps, Otterich Feather, & Artificial Flowers, Stuffing for Crevats, Spencers, Black and Red Morocco, Leather Bonnets for Children.

N. B. Scoops and Bonnets made, and Umbrells covered at the shortest notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from Frankfort, to the tent of Col. Patterson, west end of High street, Lexington, where he is prepared to take in board.

His price is twenty-five pounds per annum, for board, lodging, and washing; one quarter of which is always to be paid in advance. The retired situation which he has chosen, qualifies it above most others, for the boarding of the students of the University.

SAMUEL PRICE.

6t Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

23d April, 1804.

tf

Kentucky Gazette--Extra.

TUESDAY, May 22, 1804.

PARIS, March 2.

We have not yet learnt here, that all the menaces and precautions united to other means of the police, have caused the delivery of Georges, or of others of his band, into the hands of justice. To attain this end more certainly, with regard to the first, the chief judge has caused a description of him to be published. This person became so famous in the history of conspiracies, is pointed out by the name of *Georges Candol*, alias *Larion*, alias *Masson*. He is said to be 30 years old.

In the mean time addresses of congratulation on the miscarriage of the conspiracy, continue to arrive to the first consul from all parts of France, and from all the authorities. Above all are distinguished, in the clouds of addresses daily increasing, an infinite number from the military. From among these we shall quote that of general Angereau, now clothed with the command in chief of the camp of Brest. It is of the following tenor:

"The general in chief Angereau, to the first consul Bonaparte.---At headquarters under Brest the 8th Ventose, year 12 (26 Feb. 1804.)

"Citizen First Consul,

"The cries of alarm, founded on the borders of the Seine have echoed to the extremest point of Finisterre. Warriors, whom no danger could move, have trembled with fear, at the thought of the perils which have menaced our existence.---Neither the vigilance of the magistrates, nor public description of the traitors, nor the bonds, with which justice has bound their pariaical hands, would have removed their fears, had they not confided in the genius, who presides over your destiny, who watched you in the midst of combat, and who has commanded even the waves to respect your life.

"You will live, citizen consul, for the glory of France and the happiness of the world. You will live to avenge on England herself the approbrium with which she is covered by the unheard of crimes of a perfidious government; you will live, for so wills the destinies.

"Such are the wishes and the thoughts of the soldiers, with whose command you have entrusted me, and whose organ I have the honour to be, on an occasion, on which above all their devotion to you has shone with a lustre, capable of making the endless contrivers of so many mischievous plots to tremble.

Health and respect.

(Signed) ANGEREAU."

The criminal proceedings, on account of the conspiracy appear about to commence. The debates, which will decide the lot of such men as *Mareau* and *Pichegru* will be peculiarly interesting. The form of them is determined. This is the object of the *Senatus-Consulte*, proposed the 6th of this month by government to the senate at an extraordinary sitting, and passed in consequence, the 8th of this month, by that body. This important act was inserted in the *bulletin of the laws* and is thus published officially. There are but 3 articles, in which there is reference had to the law of 23 Floreal, year 10. The text of these articles follows:--

Art. 1. The functions of the jury shall be suspended during the course of the year 12, and the year 13, in all the departments of the republic, for the trial of the crimes of treason, attempts against the person of the first consul, and against the interior and exterior safety of the republic.

II. To this end the criminal tribunal shall be organized agreeably to the arrangement of the law of 23 Floreal, year 10, without prejudice of the power of abrogation.

III. The present *Senatus-Consulte* shall be transmitted, by a message, to the government of the republic.

The *Journal de Paris*, which, first of the journals of this capital, has announced the *Senatus-Consulte*, has added to the publication these remarkable reflections. "There is room for the opinion, that a pre-existing tribunal, composed of irremovable judges, independent and habituated to impartiality, is a surer guarantee of justice in decisions, in a time of revolution, than a body of jurors, naturally disposed to judge on political crimes, according to the spirit of the party, to which they may have been attached, and who will be opened before hand, by their society, as things and persons. Add the danger of seeing jurors, after having borne the spirit of party into their judgments, transport it, more ardent and dangerous, into society."

INVASION.

The *Courier de Londres*, of Tuesday, under the head of Paris, contains the two following letters, which, it says, have excited a great sensation in the military circles:

Gen. Moreau, to lieut. gen. Duroc.

PARIS, Sept. 8.

GENERAL,

I have received the letter which you have done me the honor to

write to me, in the name of the first consul, offering me a command in the expedition against England. I thought that my opinion of that enterprise was sufficiently known to have saved me from the unpleasantness of rejecting such a proposition. I shall, however, answer with the frankness of a soldier, who can explain himself the more easily without reserve, upon the present occasion, as he has given some proof of courage, and done his country some important services; and besides, general, I consider your letter as being rather intended to found my intentions, than as transmitting to me orders. I have never been the advocate of maritime expeditions, particularly since I have seen the remnant of our marine, and the choice of our armies (swallowed up in them with astonishing rapidity. I think that, in forming enterprises, the issue of which is very uncertain, the result of which may give a mortal blow to the government which conceives them, and to the nation which seconds them, one ought to be forced to them by circumstances so imperious, that the safety and honor of the state would be compromised, if one should take a retrograde step that should cover weakness or irresolution.

But I do not see that the present circumstances oblige us to risk, against a thousand unfavorable chances, the greater part of our land forces; and that regenerating marine, which is beginning to be created, as it were by magic, by an enthusiastic and industrious people. I have asked myself, when I saw the considerable armaments that were making for the re-occupation or acquisition of our colonies, whether the peace were so solid that we should hope to be able to preserve what we had recovered or acquired, and if the restoration of our commerce were so necessary, or so certain that we ought to employ in it so much treasure and so many soldiers. Let the first consul permit a soldier, who feels a lively attachment to his old companions in arms, to express here some regret at the unfortunate events in the too bold combinations which have destroyed to great a number of them. This regret will explain to him my opinion of the expedition that is preparing, and my refusal to take in part the direction of it. We had the best army in Europe, the best means of recruiting our forces weakened by eleven years of war. In its place we have now corps almost entirely composed of conscripts, among whom we no longer observe the veteran soldiers; but like those ruins which attest the grandeur and magnificence of those edifices which time has overthrown.

At present if we may judge from the immense preparations that are making, from the concentration of our forces upon points near the coast, recollecting the declarations made by government, and the reports which it accredits, the business in hand is nothing less than a desperate enterprise, the improbable success of which would be the ruin of England, but whose almost certain result will weaken us as a continental power, and be our total destruction as a maritime nation. I may be permitted to ask, upon seeing interests of such great magnitude hazarded or compromised, whether we were in a situation so critical with respect to England, that we were obliged to swear its destruction, and to prepare our own ruin. We were powerful and respected upon the continent; we directed (with too much impetuosity perhaps) all its political transactions; we were safe from the power of the English navy, and for a long time, no doubt above the intrigue of the ministers of England; and it is in this situation, truly strong, energetic and imposing, that we attempt an enterprise which could only be executed by a despair that left us no choice of measures. I am far from disapproving of the enthusiasm excited in the nation against a nation eternally its rival, and almost always its enemy, from blaming the efforts and the sacrifices which it inspires; but I think that the action of government ought to confine itself to the development of those dispositions for the purpose of preparing, through it, the restoration of the marine; but to go farther, to devote to such great perils, our armies, still in the labor of their re-organization; this, general, he assured, is to expose us to be assailed by those continental powers who are jealous of us, and have their eyes upon us. This is to place us in the disastrous situation, from which we were only extricated by the miracle that brought back Bonaparte from Egypt, and made him triumph on the 18th Brumaire. May I be now permitted, general, to make an observation, one which a wife and regular government is worthy to hear and appreciate;

but which I should not have hazarded in the time of disorder and anarchy, when the law of nations was scarcely more respected among us than the liberty of individuals. We are told every day that we are restored to civilization, that we are replaced in the first rank of social order, and yet an expedition is announced worthy the principles of those unsettled colonies who contend with their neighbors for enjoyments which they do not find at home, or of those savage hordes who see, in the end of war, nothing but the booty which they may acquire, and in its result the total annihilation of the adverse horde.

Such, however, are the strange ideas that have been propagated among soldiers to excite them to obtain, from their cupidity, a devotion expected in vain from real courage. I do not pretend here to discuss the rights of conquest, nor to examine whether they can be extended in proportion to the perils which have been run to obtain them; but is it politic to announce before hand every thing that is meant to be derived from it? Is it fit to present it to the eyes of those who are to undertake it, only as a vast scene of pillage and assassination? It is, no doubt, contrary to the intention of the first consul that such means should be employed to corrupt the minds of our brave warriors, and to substitute the love of gain for the honor of glory; but it is to you, general, I confide the honorable task of illustrating to him those intrigues, and telling him how much they afflict military men, who are faithful to the laws of honor. They all see, as I do, with inquietude, that every day is suffered to depress that spirit which in the early period of our military glory had no other impulse but the thirst of glory, the love of the country, I might almost say the enthusiasm of liberty, and surely that spirit will not revive, in which nothing is demanded of them but a blind temerity, in which nothing is prescribed to them but the abuse of victory. I speak with liberty, with confidence; and I do not think it a proof of courage. It would be throwing a want of esteem for the head of the government to see any danger in telling him what is just and true.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Lieut. gen. Duroc, to gen. Moreau.
One o'clock in the morning.

My Comrade,

I have laid before the first consul the letter which you have done me the honor to write to me the eighth instant. It is with pain that I send it back to you by his orders. The gen. first consul charges me to inform you that he does not recognize in it the language of a Frenchman, nor the character of a distinguished soldier. He has sent it back to you for the purpose, that by destroying the evidence of an error which he wishes to forget, you may be sure that it will never be made use of to tarnish your glory, nor to impeach your intentions.---The gen. first consul orders me to acquaint you, that he wishes to have some conversation with you in private, the 25th inst.

I am, with respect, your Comrade,
DUROC.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.

The following are the particulars of the death of Abdul Wechab, he was assassinated by Ibadgi Osman, Muffelman of the sect of Ali. Abdul Wechab had profaned the tomb of Ali, and thus excited the fury of the disciples of that prophet. Ibadgi Osman resolved to avenge the ashes of Ali. He crossed the desert of Arabia on a dromedary, entered the tent of Abdul Wechab while he was at prayers, and plunged a dagger into his breast, crying, "Let this avenge the tomb of Ali for thy profanations." The brother of Abdul Wechab, hearing a noise, ran into the tent, where he found his brother bathed in his blood, and the assassin, who had squatted himself down, saying his prayers, and calmly awaiting death. He attacked him, but Ibadgi Osman, who was the strongest of the two, got up & killed his assailant with the same dagger which was still stained with the blood of his brother. The soldiers then entered, and cut the assassin in pieces with their sabres.

BOSTON, April 3

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.
Capt. Coleman, arrived at Nantucket from Salou, touched at Gibraltar, on his passage, and there saw a letter from Commodore Prebble, informing of his having taken a very valuable Tripolitan ship, and another prize, with thirty gentlemen and as many ladies, on a party of pleasure; with these it was expected

ed he would be able to exchange the officers of the Philadelphia frigate.

We learn that Mr. Eaton is to go out to Tripoli, to negotiate peace with the Regency; or to bring the war to a prompt issue.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated Jan. 24.

"There is a French ship in the bay, (the *Geographe*) which has been three years in search of the ships of the celebrated Peyroule. She found two men among the natives of New-Zealand, who had belonged to them, and were the only survivors out of the two ships, and have since died on board the *Geographe*. They informed, that one of the ships was burnt, and the other (Peyroule's own ship) went to pieces."

DIED.---On the 30th ult. Col. RICHARD BARNES of St. Mary's county, Maryland. In the death of this respectable citizen his friends have suffered a mournful, and his country an irreparable loss. His will declares all his negroes, amounting to between three and four hundred, free three years after his death, provided they behave themselves well.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman residing in Paris, received by a recent arrival:---"The unfortunate event of the loss of our frigate off Tripoli, has given a new opportunity to Mr. Livingston to shew his devoted influence in favor of this country. The consul strong in his attachment to Mr. Livingston and the United States, consented to his request, and has sent a messenger extraordinary to that country, to engage the Bey to relinquish the prisoners. Should it be done without cost, how much credit does not Mr. L. deserve from our government and how much gratitude from those unfortunate people, their friends and families? Much more still, should he make a peace for a trifle, which he would do if he had instructions.---Through the influence he has with the first consul, Mr. L. has obtained the unqualified warrant from the king of Spain, of Louisiana, to the United States. This was the first of January last; notwithstanding the king's resolution on the 31st of December, not to grant it. Thus our sovereignty and possession of that vastly important country is insured." *Aurora*.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) May 12.

The following vessels, we are informed, are now lying in the Ohio at Louisville, waiting for the rise of the waters, to enable them to go over the falls. In the beginning of this week the depth of the water on the falls, it was supposed was not more than 4 feet, and was daily becoming lower. The general apprehension is, that they will not be able to go down till next winter. Should this prove to be the case, it will be a severe loss to the owners, and will no doubt operate as a very great discouragement to the ship building above the falls.

Berthoud's ship, the Louisiana from Pittsburg of 324 tons burthen, loaded in part with hemp and tobacco---Berthoud's brig, the Nanina from the same place of 132 tons burthen, partly loaded with the same---Gallagher's ship, the Mayville from Limestone of 180 tons burthen---Houghley's schooner, the Mary Anne from Charleston on the Ohio, of 100 tons burthen, loaded with flour---O'Hara's, the conquest from Pittsburg of about 80 tons burthen, loaded with flour---Arrey's ship, the Belville, from Belville of about 170 tons burthen, with no loading---Mills & Frazer's, from Marietta of about 140 tons burthen, with no loading---There is likewise on the stocks at Louisville, Jourdan's brig, the Catherine of 180 tons burthen, which will soon be ready to take the water---The Kentucky of 230 tons burthen, which was lodged on the rocks at the falls last spring, is now lying three or four miles below the falls, and has been repaired sufficiently to be in a condition to descend the river, but is still without her keel---Two schooners from Marietta, belonging to Col. Orr of that place, and a brig belonging to Mr. Tupper of Marietta, have gone over the falls this spring.

Infante's Schooner Ceres, of 85 tons, and Mullanphy's schooner, Jane, of 80 tons, are still at this place waiting for a fresh in the Kentucky river.—*Guardian*.

We are sorry to inform the public that three convicts made their escape from the Penitentiary on Sunday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without being observed, and are now probably in the State of Ohio, or in the Indiana territory, as they were seen on their way to Eagle creek. They got through a hole which had been previously made in the gable end of the wing near the main building, and walking over the arches of the upper range of rooms, got through a hole which had likewise been accidentally broken in the ceiling of the apartment formerly occupied by the deputy keeper, and taking from thence two muskets and bayonets, a powder-horn, forced the door of the room over the wall, and by a flight of steps which is fixed there, descended without any difficulty. Their names are Wiley, (a notorious villain) Gatheran and Henfon. We deem it a duty which we owe to the public, to insert the following description of them:

ROBERT WILEY is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10-12 inches high, strong, well made and large limbed; he has grey eyes, a fair complexion and light coloured hair cut short.

WILLIAM GATHERAN is about 18 or 19 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 9 inches high, very crooked limbed, with large black eyes and black hair cut short.

CHARLES HENFON is about 22 years of age, of a pale complexion, five feet ten inches high, has grey eyes, and light coloured hair cut short.—*ib.*

The Imported Stallion Speculator.

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 1st day of March, and end the 1st day of August next, at the farm of John Breckinridge, esq. near Lexington, in Kentucky, and may cover mares at ten dollars the leap, to be paid at the stable door; twenty-four dollars the season, to be discharged any time before the 1st day of August, by the payment of twenty dollars; and forty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse; with one dollar to the groom in every instance. Attested notes for the season, and insurance to be sent with the mares.

SPECULATOR

Is now rising nine years old, is a very handsome horse, near sixteen hands high, a fine bay with as many good running points as any horse on the continent, and is well calculated to get either excellent race, saddle or carriage horses; and has established himself to be a most capital stallion, as may be seen by his colts, which are now rising one year old—his blood is unexceptionable, and of the purest kind, as may be seen by his

PEDIGREE.

SPECULATOR was bred by the Duke of Bedford, and got by his favorite stallion Dragon, (now in Virginia, and covered 145 mares last season, at ten guineas per mare) who was son to Woodpecker, his dam by King Herod, a sister to Florizel, Bourdeaux, and Sting, and the dam of Portia, Narcissa, Jessica, and Tarantula; his grand dam by Cygnus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his great grand dam by Cartouch, a very capital stallion; his great great grand dam Ebony, by Childers, out of old Ebony, by Basso, who was got by the Byerly Turk, out of May Peg, by the Leed's Arabian.

PERFORMANCES.

SPECULATOR has been a capital running horse.—In 1798 he won once, being the only time on the turf that year.—in 1799, being then four years old, at the New-Market Craven meetings, he beat Mr. Watson's Young Magpie, for 100 guineas—at New-Market second spring meeting, he beat Lord Sackville's famous horse Sober Robin, for 50 guineas—at the same meeting he won a handicap plate, of 50 guineas each, beating six good horses, among which was the celebrated horse Aimator; the same day he received 41 1-2 guineas forfeit from Mr. Heathcote's Opposition—at the July New-Market meeting he beat Mr. Cuffin's Young Spear, for 100 guineas, 7 to 4 on Speculator; at Brighton he won a handicap plate (the new course) 50 guineas each, beating Combatant, Ascot, Mr. Wyndham's horse by Fidget, Cypress, Sifter, Midnight, Play or Pay, and Opposition; at New-Market first October meeting, he walked over for a sweep stake of 50 guineas each, Bollenamuck and Combatant fearing to run against him, paid him a forfeit; at the second October meeting he beat Mr. Wyndham's horse by Fidget, for 50 guineas, 5 and 6 to 4 on Speculator; making eight times he won this year, which is oftener than any other horse won in said year, and came in second, for a handicap plate of 50 guineas each, beating eight good horses, although he carried 7 lb more than any horse that started; in 1800 then 5 years

old, at New-Market Craven meetings, he beat Mr. Hayworth's Filbert for 100 guineas carrying him 7 lbs. at the same meeting he won the great Otland stakes of 50 guineas each (26 subscribers) beating Expedition, Wrangler, Herby-Lals, Stamford, Telegraph, Antrim, and Vandal; all good horses—at the first New-Market spring meeting, he won a sweep stake of 50 guineas each (4 subscribers) carrying 12 stone 2 lbs. (May 170 lbs.) beating Lord Burford's Waymoth, with great ease, 7 to 4 on Speculator; at the second spring meeting, he received forfeit of 150 guineas from the Duke of Queensbury's chestnut horse Eggham, carrying him 4 lbs. It must be observed, that the great Otland stakes is considered among the first races in England; at the end of 1800 he was taken with the distemper which put an end to his racing; and was then purchased of the Prince of Wales for me; and imported from London last fall. The above pedigree and performances of Speculator, are taken from the general stud-book and racing calendars of England; the authority of which has never yet been called in question, and they are always referred to as authentic records upon those subjects.

JOHN HOOMES

Bowling Green, Virginia.
The above horse was at our request, sent by John Hoomes esq. to this State, & will stand the ensuing season at the plantation of John Breckinridge, on North-Elkhorn, where very extensive and excellent blue grass pasture, well enclosed and well watered, will be furnished to mares coming at a distance, gratis.—The greatest care will be taken of the mares, and corn furnished if required, at the market price; but we will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

Mr. Hoomes has been in the practice for many years, of importing from England, the finest horses which that country produces; and from his character, and our acquaintance with him, the most implicit reliance can be placed in any certificate he gives.

Any person putting seven mares, and becoming responsible, gets one gratis; if the horse stands in the State, and continues the present owner's, those mares that do not prove in foal, has the next year gratis, except the groom's fee.

HUBBARD TAYLOR,
JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.
Feb. 20, 1804.

The Celebrated Imported, and Real bred Turf Horse.

Royalist,

HAS arrived from New-York, and will stand this season at the same stable with Paymaster, in this place, and also under the direction and management of Mr. Peter Lott.—He will be let to mares at the moderate price of 30 dollars, to be discharged at any time before the 1st of September by the payment of 20 dollars; 40 dollars to insure a foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, with 1 dollar to the groom for each mare, paid at the stable door. Attested notes for 30 dollars the season and 40 for insurance, to be sent with the mare, payable the 1st of January next.

ROYALIST is a full blooded racer; he was bred by his royal highness the Prince of Wales, and sold to Thomas Bullock esq. who kept him as a racer until he was purchased by Mr. Abraham Skinner, who imported him in the ship James, from England to New-York.—He is a beautiful bay, handomely marked, with a star and snip, 15 hands 3 inches high, well proportioned, fine action, free from all blemishes, and while in England, performed equal to any horse of his age, as may be seen by the racing calendars, which are in the possession of Mr. Lott, free for the perusal of any gentleman. He has stood several seasons in America, and his colts are at least equal to any horse's, and are allowed, by competent judges to bid fair to make excellent racers.

JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington, April 20, 1804.
N. B. Pasture will be provided for mares, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

PERFORMANCES.

IN 1793, at three years old, the first time he started, he won 400 guineas at New-Market, beating Lord Grosvenor's chestnut filly, by Pot 8 o's, out of Mariane, and the Duke of Bedford's colt by High-Flyer, out of Conegonde. He started for the Craven stakes, and beat Dare Devil, Agamemnon, Coriander, Seagull, Golden Rod, Fort William and six others. The next time he started, he won a subscription plate for fifty pounds each, beating Patriot, Cymbeline, Brimstone, Robin Gray, and seven others.—He also beat the Duke of Bedford's colt by High-Flyer, and the Duke of Norfolk's gray filly by Dungannon, a sweep-stakes of 200 guineas each, at four years old—he beat Lord Egremont's aged horse Sea-Gull, a match for 200 guineas, across the flat at New-Market, in 1795.—He beat Don Quixotte, Galico, the Duke of Bedford's Cob, and Mr. Durand's filly, by

Saltram, for the Craven stakes, and walked over the course at New-Market for 1200 guineas, and no horse dare start against him. He also beat several others of the most capital horses in England, too tedious to enumerate, but may be seen by the racing calendar.

PEDIGREE.

This is to certify, that the bay horse Royalist, I have sold to Mr. Abraham Skinner—he was got by Saltram, son of Eclipse; his dam by Herod; his grand dam, by Marik; great grand dam by Blank; great great grand dam by Driver; great, great, great, grand dam by Smiling Tom; great, great, great, great grand dam by Oysterfoot; great, great, great, great, grand dam by Commoner; great, great, great, great, great, grand dam the Duke of Summer set's Copper Mare.

This is a true pedigree.

(Signed) Thomas Bullock.
London, March 31, 1796.

I do certify, that I am informed, that Royalist has stood as a covering horse in New-Jersey in the neighbourhood of my brothers, who has written to me, that he was considered as the finest horse, and best foal getter in that country. I have seen several gentlemen of integrity, who spoke very high of him—I also certify, that in the neighbourhood that Royalist has stood, they are in the habit of breeding from the first English turf horses.

Benjamin Stout.

April 9th, 1804.

I do certify, that last season, I was in the neighbourhood that Royalist has stood in for several seasons, and saw some of his colts which were finer, than any others which the same mares had brought from other imported horses, also that I was informed by my father-in-law, (who is in the habit of breeding from the finest horses), that Royalist is the best foal getter he has ever tried, and made the greatest season of any horse in that country last season.

John Harris.

Woodford County, March 26, 1804.

The full blooded English Race Horse,
T U P

WILL stand this season, at the farm of James Garrard, jun. three miles from Paris, on Stoner, in Bourbon county; where he will cover mares at Twenty-two Dollars the season, to be paid the 1st day of September next, or Eighteen Dollars with the mare—Twelve Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering—Ten pounds to insure a mare with foal, and in case the owner sells or disposes of the mare, the owners of the horse, are discharged from all responsibility as insurers.—The season will commence the 27th day of March, and end the 1st day of August. Good pasturage, well enclosed, will be furnished gratis; to all mares sent above the distance of twelve miles—board will be furnished servants that may be sent with mares from a distance, and every kind of grain upon the most reasonable terms; all mares sent, shall be strictly attended to, but we are not liable for accidents or escapes.

TUP is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his strength, form and activity—he was brought from London, by Will. Smalley, in the fall of 1801, in the American ship Gen. Lincoln. He has covered two seasons in Virginia. Certificates from men of the first rank and respectability there, now in our possession, prove him to be superior, as a foal-getter, to any horse in Virginia, either imported or country bred.—Numbers of mares put to the TUP, in Virginia, were put before, to the best horses in that State, and the foals by TUP, were superior in form and activity. Some few of the certificates are hereunto subjoined.

PEDIGREE.

The bay horse, called TUP, foaled in 1796, was gotten by Javelin out of Flavia. Javelin was got by Eclipse; his dam by Speculator; his grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Second; great, great grand dam by Stanyan's Arabian; great, great, great grand dam by King William's black Barb, out of Christopher Darey's royal mare. Flavia was gotten by the Ferrer's Arabian called Plunder; her dam, miss Euston, by Snap; grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Cartouch, out of the Sore Heels mare; great, great grand dam of Highflyer.—TUP, in 1798, won a sweep stakes of an hundred guineas each at New-Market, (five subscribers) beating Mr. Heathcote's Vivalda, &c. A true copy from the stud book and racing calendar.

(Signed.)

JAMES WEATHERBY.
London, January 21, 1802.

Performance of TUP.

Wednesday, July 9, 1798, New-Market, England—a sweepstake of 100 guineas each, half forfeit, two years old, five subscribers.

Mr. Turner's Colt, by Javalin, out of Flavia (Tup) 1
Mr. R. Heathcote's Vivalda, 2
Mr. W. Atton's Queen James, 3

Performance of the dam of TUP (Flavia.)

1777, New-Market, 100 guineas each.

Lord Ferrer's Bay Filley Flavia, by his Arabian, 1

Mr. Burlton's Black Colt Pigmy, by Damascus, 2

Lord Offory's Filly, by his Arabian, 3

Two to one on Flavia—Extract from the Racing Calendar, for 1777.

W. FRAZER.

It is unnecessary to comment on the performances of old Eclipse. It is well known that at an early age he could distance any horse in England; and that it was found necessary, to publicly forbid his running any more, as no horse dare meet him. He afterwards covered at fifty guineas a mare. Javelin was one of his best sons.—He covered at ten guineas a mare, and one to the groom. He is sire to some of the best horses on the British turf.—

TUP, in his young days, was allowed by the best judges in England to be preferable to an Arabian, having all their sprightliness and elegance of limbs with the great strength of old Eclipse. Flavia at three years old won a sweepstake of a hundred guineas each, four subscribers at New-Market, see racing calendar for 1777, succeeding calendars prove her of high repute as a racer: she was many years kept as a fine brood mare and was always put to the best horses.

Every mare that is put by the season at first may have a spring season gratis, provided they do not prove with foal, and the season paid punctually agreeably to the terms of the advertisement. Those who put their mares at first by the leap are excluded from the chance of a colt next season gratis. Mares that do not prove with foal that have the next season gratis, must be sent before the tenth of April.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

TOBACCO WANTED.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON,

WANT to purchase a quantity of INSPECTED TOBACCO,

At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river, for which they will give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or ALL CASH in nine months. Apply at their store opposite the market-house, in Lexington.

September 27, 1803

Blue, Red & Green Dying.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

Wheelright Business

AND

Blue Dying,

On High Street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any blue in America. The deepest blue for 4s. & 6d. per lb. My token is I. C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the colors, will please to wash them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

John Coldwell.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804. tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

By JAMES M. BRADFORD,

And for sale by Daniel Bradford, Lexington; E. C. Berry, Frankfort; and John Buhard, Louisville, price Fifty Cents,

Notes on the Navigation of the MISSISSIPPI.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.

10th March, 1804.

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